

*The Research Council of Norway  
Environment and Development*

**Globalisation and  
marginalisation: multi- and  
interdisciplinary research  
on development paths in  
the South**

*Action Plan  
February 2001*

*Environment and Development*

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*February 2001*

*(revised annually)*



**Norges  
forskningsråd**

**Globalisation and marginalisation: multi- and interdisciplinary research on development paths in the South**  
Action Plan – February 2001

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### Enclosures

1. Projects, February 2001
2. Announcement, 15th June 2001

## 1 Background

This Action Plan has been drawn up by the Programme Committee and is based on the Programme Plan *Globalisation and marginalisation: multi- and interdisciplinary research on development paths in the South (Development paths in the South)* (<http://www.forskningsradet.no/program/profil/global>).

The Programme Committee has provided a fuller specification of the basis for the programme. The outlines of projects and the project applications which the research groups submitted at the onset of the programme have formed an important platform for the committee's effort to make the programme more specific and operational.

This Action Plan is the main management tool for the programme. It gives a concrete presentation of the work of the Programme Committee and provides a basis for potential applicants and other partners. The plan describes the objectives, the priorities, the resources expected to be made available and the means that will be employed to achieve the objectives.

The Action Plan will be examined at the beginning of each year with a view to making changes and determining priorities for the processing of applications the following year. These will be presented in a revised version of the plan.

## 2 Objectives of the programme

The *principal objective* of the research programme is:

*To help to develop expertise and stimulate critical public debate in the long term, which can serve as foundations for shaping an integrated policy towards the South and international cooperation on development aid,*

and its *subsidiary strategic objectives* are:

### 1. **Research**

*Provide a state of readiness in research, and free, critical research, which will help to give an overall understanding of globalisation and marginalisation problems, especially with respect to mechanisms which produce, increase or reduce poverty, welfare and democracy.*

### 2. **Networks and international research cooperation**

*Create scientifically coordinated network contact units for national and international research cooperation on key themes, and further international research cooperation in other ways.*

### 3. **Debate and the imparting of research results**

*Help to further debate on, and impart research results from, the priority areas of the programme, to stimulate greater diversity and expertise in Norwegian policy towards the South and international cooperation on development aid.*

### 3 Scientific profile of the programme

#### 3.1 Priorities of the Programme Plan and the relationship to the work of the Environment and Development Division

*Globalisation and marginalisation* has been chosen as the underlying theme of the programme. There is a need to enhance our understanding of how global, regional and local forces and currents interact and influence one another. The programme is intended to provide a major stimulus for research on mechanisms that produce, increase or reduce poverty, welfare and democracy. In addition, it will consider developments that are actually taking place, and open for research on alternative paths.

The Programme Plan proposed the following priorities and thematic areas, but did not rank them:

1. Globalisation and marginalisation
2. Poverty
3. Economic policy and commercial and industrial development
4. Political development: democracy, human rights and conflicts
5. Health, education and population growth
6. The environment and resource management.

The Programme Plan also encourages research at the *points of contact* between these areas, and wishes to integrate the *gender perspective* athwart the thematic areas. Additional perspectives that overlap more than one thematic field should be the *conditions under which children grow up* and *urbanisation*. Research on *development aid* is also encouraged within the six areas; likewise research on *alternative development paths*.

In the *Action Plan for Environment and Development. Time for Measures 1999 – 2001*, the activity is divided into seven priority areas, four thematic ones, two lying athwart these and an underpinning platform. The objectives of the programme and its broad scientific approach mean that it has priority areas that are both thematic and interdisciplinary, and its platform is clearly integrated in the commitment. Thematically, the programme places itself within the priority area of *Global processes of change and poverty*. Moreover, it belongs naturally under the overlapping priority area of *Research linked with developing countries and nations with a transition economy*. *Values for sustainable development* is an underpinning project integrated into the various sub-themes of the programme.

#### 3.2 Priorities made by the Programme Committee so far

When the first announcement of funding was made in autumn 1998, the Programme Committee decided that, in keeping with the intentions of the Programme Plan, it would in particular invite projects that had an all-embracing approach to the globalisation and marginalisation issue, preferably those that were comparative or oriented astride regions and national boundaries. Beyond that, it refrained from undertaking any kind of internal priority between the themes mentioned in the Programme Plan. In other words, the way was open for projects within all six priority areas. The Committee intended to undertake

further prioritising of the programme's profile on the basis of the quality and relevance of the project outlines and applications that were submitted.

This prioritising of the scientific challenges was undertaken in connection with the processing of applications, which took place in two phases, an outline phase (where approximately 200 applications were processed), followed by a phase where 35 applications from groups that had been invited to submit a full application were considered. The final allocation of funding took place at meetings of the Programme Committee on 15-16th April and 19th May 1999. The principal criteria used for selecting projects were their scientific quality and the expertise of the applicants, but in its discussions the Committee also placed emphasis on achieving a balance between the six priority areas - although this aim was not particularly well attained.

When the second announcement of funding was made prior to the ordinary closing date in 2000, poverty, health, education and network contact units were given priority. The response was very good on this occasion, too, and the allocations covered important areas in the Programme Plan.

The Programme Committee has thus paved the way for a process which, through step by step announcement and coverage of the areas of responsibility stated in the Programme Plan, and in dialogue with the research groups, will hopefully achieve a certain measure of coverage of projects in all the thematic areas in the next, the third, round of applications. Relevant network contact units will hopefully also be identified and established. A great deal remains before we achieve satisfactory coverage of the perspectives that overlap more than one thematic field, even though the intention was that that should take place parallel with the coverage of (and between) the thematic areas. The priorities undertaken by the Programme Committee, through its processing of applications, and the coverage relative to the Programme Plan, can be summarised as follows.

*1st round of applications* (open, special announcement in 1998, processed through an initial outline stage and a subsequent finalisation stage in 1999):

- The response from researchers and the quality of the applications led to the programme developing an initial strong bias towards issues related with economic globalisation. This is a key aspect of the programme, represented a major effort for development aid economy and formed a good basis for the future shaping of the programme.
- Other aspects of the globalisation and marginalisation problem (thematic area 1) than economy were only covered to a certain extent, including research into alternative paths.
- Thematic areas 3 (Economic policy and commercial and industrial development) and 6 (The environment and resource management) were taken care of to some extent.
- Thematic areas 2 (Poverty), 4 (Political development: democracy, human rights and conflicts) and 5 (Health, education and population growth) were not adequately covered initially.

*2nd round of applications* (15 June 2000, with priority given to poverty, education, health and network contact units):

- Thematic areas 2 (Poverty) and 5 (Health, education and population growth) received satisfactory coverage this time, taking into consideration the financial

- frameworks. Subsequent announcements will help to achieve still better coverage.
- The establishment of network contact units for poverty (a continuation of CROP at the University of Bergen) and education (new, University of Oslo) will help to strengthen research and research cooperation in these fields. Funding has been given to continue the development of a network for Pacific Asia, which in 2001 is being merged with Norsk Forum for Sør-Asia (NoFSA) to form an Asia Network (Asianettverket, Nettverk for Asiastudier). It has also been intimated that the allocation for next year is likely to look favourably towards a network contact unit to cover health.
  - Work on a network contact unit for research related with water at the University of Bergen will continue. In addition to coordinating research in a field that is important for the programme (thematic areas 6 and 4), the Programme Committee views this network contact unit as a means of achieving the aim that the programme should have an interdisciplinary character and integrate social sciences and natural sciences. These areas and the integration of social sciences and natural sciences will, moreover, be given priority when the next announcement of funding takes place.
  - Thematic area 1 (Globalisation and marginalisation) has received funding through a project concerning culture and communication (the media), thus providing a certain measure of balance to the priority given to economic projects in the previous round of applications. (The project was evolved at the invitation of the Programme Committee on the basis of a project application in the first round.)
  - The perspectives that overlap more than one thematic field are still poorly covered, even though research focused on children and women is now represented to some extent.

The wording of this review has been based on the thematic areas that have been adopted and the perspectives that overlap more than one area. Many projects do overlap more than one area (as the Programme Plan wished) and could thus have been placed in several of them.

### 3.3 Future priorities

Against the background of the Programme Plan and allocations made so far, the Programme Committee has discussed which aspects of the programme are to be given priority in the future. The following areas will be given priority in connection with the deadline of 15th June 2001 (for a more detailed account, see the announcement text enclosed with the Action Plan):

- ***Political development*** – with special emphasis on questions relating to security, conflict and peace processes, democracy and participation, and human rights, as well as links between these.
- ***The environment and resource management*** – with special emphasis on research that bridges the gap between natural science and social science approaches and can help to enhance our understanding of the connections between economic and political development processes and the environmental conditions and resource base in developing countries. Research that links ecological conditions and changes in the resource base to health, poverty, demography, urbanisation, conflicts and economy will be particularly positively considered.
- ***Network contact units*** – the programme wishes to establish network contact units in

selected areas with responsibility for developing web sites, research cooperation and means of imparting information to users and the general public.

In keeping with the Programme Plan, projects that have to do with women, children, demographic developments and urbanisation, and which fall into the above-mentioned research fields, will be particularly positively considered.

#### **4 Activities for which the programme has been given responsibility**

*Development paths in the South* was set up as a major research programme in connection with a re-organisation process that took place in the Environment and Development Division. In addition to new activity, the following activities were integrated into the framework of the research programme from the outset:

- A scholarship scheme for research cooperation between the Norwegian Council of Universities' Committee for Development Research and Education (NUFU) and developing countries (the current agreement gives funding to the end of 2000)
- Support for the partnership scheme for Norwegian researchers in developing countries (the current agreement gives funding to the end of 2001)
- Development aid economy and resource economy
- The rights of women that have relevance for aid (final funding year 2000)
- Anthropological film – developing expertise (final funding year 2001)

A follow-up of the following activities was to be evaluated by the Programme Committee:

- CROP, the international comparative research programme on poverty, attached to the University of Bergen
- Childwatch, the international research network on child research, attached to the University of Oslo

A follow-up of the following programmes is included from 1999:

- Enforced migration, resource conflicts and development (from 1st August 1999, final funding year 2001)
- Projects funded through the North/South allocation (final funding year 1999)

The Programme Committee has agreed to support a network contact unit on poverty operating through CROP at the University of Bergen. Funding for Childwatch has been taken over by the Royal Norwegian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, which has also agreed to support a continuation of the partnership scheme for Norwegian researchers in Third World countries, provisionally until the end of 2001. The actual scheme will be administered by Environment and Development, but apart from *Development paths in the South*, although some of the support is integrated into *Development paths in the South* in the form of funding for cooperating partners and research assistance. The Royal Norwegian Ministry for Foreign Affairs is now considering continuing the NUFU recruitment scheme beyond 2000, following an evaluation of the scheme. The Programme Committee will discuss in more detail its responsibility for following up existing activities in areas where it has been given a responsibility, and will consider a possible continuation of the scientific perspectives of the activities within the framework of *Development paths in the South*.

## 5 Special measures

The programme will employ established measures in the Research Council, such as project support, scholarship support and support for subsistence expenses abroad. Based on the measures outlined in the Programme Plan, the Committee wishes to employ the following special measures:

- Commitment to comparative research and the coordination of international initiatives in which Norway is involved through *multilateral agreements*.
- Setting up *network contact units* to develop and maintain national expertise in selected areas and with responsibility for coordinating research networks in Norway and assisting in the building-up of international networks.
- Establishing *meeting places* for imparting and exchanging information.
- Paving the way for opportunities for *contact with international research groups* and organisations.

The programme is favourably disposed to support cooperating partners and research assistance in countries where research is being undertaken. Money will be made available for this under ordinary research allocations, but sums will be limited. Other existing schemes that have research cooperation as an objective should be utilised.

## 6 Budget and allocation plan

*Development paths in the South* is financed through public funds and is based on the Agreement between the Research Council and the Royal Norwegian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, dated 9th December 1998. This agreement ensures a sum of NOK 54.5 mill. in financial support from the Ministry for *new activity* in the first five-year period, in accordance with the following tentative disbursement plan:

1998: NOK 2.0 mill.  
 1999: NOK 6.5 mill.  
 2000: NOK 10.0 mill.  
 2001: NOK 16.0 mill.  
 2002: NOK 20.0 mill.

Additional contractual funds from the Royal Norwegian Ministry for Foreign Affairs for integrated activities within the framework of the programme are available over and above the funding for new activity. However, no such contractual funds will be available beyond 2001. Some financing from the Ministry for Research, Education and Church Affairs is also available to the programme.

It is impossible to provide precise figures for the budgetary framework for the full term of *Development paths in the South*, but in keeping with the first announcement of allocations it is reasonable to assume an annual ceiling from the Royal Norwegian Ministry for Foreign Affairs of NOK 20 mill. when there is full activity during the next five-year period. Subject to the agreement of ceilings in the national budget, and the approval of the Norwegian Parliament, an estimate of the total budgetary framework has been set up for the duration of the programme. Attempts will also be made to extend the

framework with funding from other ministries than the Royal Norwegian Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

**Table 1 Provisional budgetary framework for *Development paths in the South* for 1998–2007 (in NOK mill.)**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
<i>New activity:</i>											
Glob/marg. UD	2	6.5	10	16	20	20	20	20	16.5	9	140
From KUF		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.5
Partnership UD		0.5	0.5	0.5							1.5
Subtotal	2	7.5	11	17	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	17	9.5	146
<i>Integr. activity:</i>											
Misc. UD	6.8	9.64	6.06	1.516							24.016
Enf.migr. KUF	0.5	0.5	0.5								1.5
Total	9.3	17.64	17.56	18.016	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	17	9.5	171.516

UD = Royal Norwegian Ministry for Foreign Affairs

KUF = Ministry for Research, Education and Church Affairs

Based on the ceiling for new activity, which is estimated to be in the order of NOK 146 mill., the Programme Committee wishes to have the following *tentative apportionment* of funds available to the programme among research projects and various measures (see section 8 for a more detailed account).

**Table 2 Tentative apportionment of the untied provisional total budget for *Development paths in the South* (in NOK mill.)**

Activity	Budget
Research projects, inc. recruitment	100
Network contact units	23
International research cooperation, inc. partnership scheme for developing countries	13
Imparting info. and meeting place activity	5
Management and administration	5
Total	146

## 7 Initiating projects and processing applications

For the time being, the Programme Committee is seeking research with an all-embracing or comparative perspective, which takes up links between the various thematic areas and which has an interdisciplinary and/or a multidisciplinary character,

but it is also open for research within individual disciplines.

The Committee will make an active effort to find good projects and provide stimulus for cooperation between different disciplines and institutions, and between senior and junior researchers. "Good projects" means that they maintain a high scientific standard, help to attain the objectives of the programme, are inter- or multidisciplinary, and form part of a portfolio that gives the programme a certain geographical spread and foundation based on problems that are relevant for the countries and regions where Norwegian aid cooperation exists, or which in some other way can be expected to be relevant for Norwegian policy towards the South. The Committee also recognises that it has an obligation to provide a stimulus for good communication between researchers and users throughout the term of the programme, so that the users get an opportunity to formulate their requirements and become aware of what the research groups can offer, and also so that researchers and users together may be in a position to set the agenda for further developing the research-founded basis for Norwegian development aid and foreign affairs policies.

In fields where the Programme Committee believes a need exists for more cooperation, enhanced expertise, new angles on projects, and the like, a serious attempt will be made to enter into a dialogue with appropriate individuals and groups with a view to evolving projects. It may be relevant to request revised applications. It may, moreover, be pertinent to ask a number of applicants who are applying similar approaches to a problem to join forces in closer cooperation on the project work, or in joint projects. The Committee may also invite appropriate groups to draw up projects or pilot projects.

The first announcement of funding for this programme took place on 15th May 1998 and had a closing date of 1st September 1998. Applications could be submitted for any of the thematic fields and were requested to take the form of outlines. Allocations on that occasion were made for 1999 and 2000. The Research Council's ordinary closing date of 15th June will apply in subsequent rounds of applications. The Programme Committee may, however, depart from this date to implement projects in fields for which no qualified applications are submitted by the ordinary date.

## **8 Reporting and following up the fulfilment of objectives**

The Programme Committee bases its practices on the Research Council's routines for reporting and following up the fulfilment of activity objectives. The Committee and the projects document their activities through progress reports, final reports and the presentation of accounts, as required by the Research Council (see contracts and mandate). When they submit their reports, project managers attached to the programme are requested to put special emphasis on giving an account of the results of their research. These form an important basis for the final, overall report on the results of the programme. Reporting and programme management must take place in accordance with the following objectives.

### ***Objective 1. Research***

*Help to provide a state of readiness in research, and free, critical research, which will contribute towards an overall understanding of globalisation and marginalisation problems, especially with respect to mechanisms which produce, increase or reduce poverty, welfare,*

*democracy and sustainable development.*

**Developing expertise around the priority areas of the programme:** One objective is to achieve *a coverage of high-quality research within the scientific challenges outlined for the thematic areas*. The projects must include a substantial amount of *comparative* research. It is, moreover, most important to cover research topics that overlap thematic areas.

**Recruitment:** The activities integrated at the onset of the programme represent a significant recruitment effort involving approximately 20 full doctoral scholarships, as well as a number of grants to conclude work. The programme will, in addition, fund a minimum of *15 doctoral scholarships* to stimulate the development of expertise and recruitment in the disciplines in which it is considered particularly important to develop new expertise, and to build up more interdisciplinary expertise. Some of this support may take the form of recruiting components incorporated into the research projects that are initiated. It is relevant to make support available in the form of *scholarships for Honours' and Masters' degree students*. The objective is to help to achieve such recruitment for the major research projects that are implemented. Support will also be available at the *postdoctoral level*.

**Stimulation of multi- and interdisciplinary research, creation of network contact units:** The programme will provide a stimulus for multi- and interdisciplinary research and evaluate multi-institutional cooperation as a means of achieving a more coherent understanding of the problem areas taken up by the programme. The goal is that *at least two-thirds of the projects will build up cooperation between institutions and different disciplines*. The creation of networks in the form of *network contact units* constitutes a separate measure within the programme, with its own structures. Network contact units are dealt with separately below.

**Scientific publishing:** The Programme Committee views scientific publishing as the most important element in the quality assurance of the programme. Scientific publications, monographs and articles in national and international, refereed journals ensure quality control and help to strengthen and consolidate the research environments. *Each project must produce at least two scientific publications*, either on paper or in electronic form, *in the form of 1) articles in internationally recognised, refereed journals, and 2) monographs published by internationally recognised publishers*.

Special *stimulating measures* may be put in place to ensure scientific publishing from the projects. Publication in the form of conference papers and reports or working papers are only to be viewed as a step towards proper scientific publication. The projects will be encouraged to practice on-going publication of their research results on the web sites of the research groups and networks to which they are attached. The web site of the programme itself must have links to the web sites of the network contact units, the research institutions and the projects.

***Objective 2. Networks and international research cooperation***

*Create scientifically coordinated network contact units for national and international research cooperation on key themes, and further international research cooperation in other ways.*

**Involving central research institutions:** The Programme Committee will try to get *central research institutions involved in the various projects and activities of the programme.*

It is the intention of the Committee that *annual scientific seminars* are arranged for a selection of the projects attached to the programme, partly to strengthen their cooperation and their common perception of the problems.

**Network contact units:** The programme wants to establish a number of permanent *network contact units in selected fields*. These will have responsibility for developing research cooperation as well as for communicating information to users and the general public. The units will coordinate:

- a national network which, in principle, will include all researchers in Norway working in the selected field,
- a continuously updated web site (in Norwegian and English) containing specified services,
- an electronic message service and discussion group,
- links to international networks, especially in the South,
- scientific conferences at least every other year,
- dissemination among research groups and user-interests in Norway and the South (management bodies, voluntary organisations, politicians, media, business), setting up physical and electronic meeting places,
- each unit must have an Action Plan stating what it will undertake during a 3-year period; it is essential that the contact units are based in an active research environment undertaking research in the field concerned.

The Programme Committee must clarify the relationship between the network contact units and the new documentation centres (fagsentre) which are being set up by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD).

The Committee started the first network contact units in 1999, concerned with 'poverty' and 'water'. The go-ahead has now been given for another unit concerned with education, and it has been intimated that a possible application for a contact unit concerned with health will be favourably considered at the next grant allocation. A grant has also been provided to continue the development of a network contact unit concerned with Pacific Asia. It will probably be desirable to have contact units as focal points for several of the other prioritised areas. The intention is to develop the units through a dialogue with the research institutions. The announcement requesting applications for funding by 15th June 2001 includes a call for network contact units (see the Enclosure).

**International research cooperation:** The programme will provide stimulus for international research cooperation. It is particularly important that the projects are in contact with research institutions in developing countries. The aim is that *at least three-quarters of the projects will be founded on cooperation with international researchers and research institutions*. Regarding possibilities for funding of partners and research assistance, see section 5.

***Objective 3: Debate and the imparting of research results***

*Help to further debate on, and impart research results from, the fields to*

*which the programme gives priority, to stimulate greater diversity and expertise in Norwegian policy towards the South and international cooperation on development aid.*

An important strategy for attaining the principal objective of the programme is to help to establish specifically directed means of imparting knowledge in a manner that is as efficient as possible. The Programme Committee will place special emphasis on presenting the scientific results of the projects, but importance will also be attached to spreading information to users and the general public. Helping to achieve appropriate contact with the users, and supplying them with information throughout the programme, will be particularly important tasks. The Committee will arrange annual seminars and conferences for scientific debate on, and to spread information about, the questions that are formulated and the knowledge that is acquired in the programme.

The project participants have the prime responsibility for passing on results achieved through the projects. However, the Programme Committee has an important role to play by spurring people to action and ensuring that the imparting of knowledge takes place in accordance with contracts. The dissemination of information from the individual project must for the most part take place within the financial framework of the project, but the programme can give a limited amount of additional support for such activity. It may be relevant to allocate extra funding to supply management bodies with project results. The Programme Committee will set aside time and resources to the task of making the overall results of the programme known.

The following will be the principal vehicles for spreading information and knowledge:

**Seminars and meeting places:** The Programme Committee is aware that, in cooperation with the network contact units, it has an important task to help create meeting places to disseminate information about, and discuss, the scientific perspectives and results of the programme. In addition to the seminars and conferences arranged by the network contact units, *scientific seminars* will be held regularly to take up topics which the former do not cover. Moreover, the programme will periodically invite people to participate in *broader discussions of themes that are important for management bodies and researchers in the field concerned*.

**Involving important groups of users:** The Programme Committee will put great priority on gaining and maintaining contact with important groups of users. *They will be invited to seminars held by the programme* so that they can contribute input and be kept continuously informed about the projects, as well as to build up contact networks between researchers and users.

*In a dialogue with the users, the Programme Committee will assess appropriate ways of imparting information.* For instance, it may be relevant to hold information meetings with users while the programme is running, and when it has ended to prepare a policy note highlighting the results and the relevance of the research viewed in relation to the main providers of funding for the programme and those who have commissioned it, in a form that is appropriate for them.

**Publishing and other forms of dissemination:** Dissemination of results forms an *important part of a research project*. The projects and the programme as a whole will be appraised by the information and knowledge imparted in a scientific form, to the general public and to users.

In addition to scientific publishing, which has been dealt with earlier, the Programme Committee will set clear demands on dissemination from the projects directed at users and the general public, and will ensure that the results are shared in an *understandable form* and, for the programme as a whole, that they are placed in a *larger scientific context*.

Based on what has been stated above, the following **plan for imparting results from the programme** has been drawn up. Relevant measures will be presented in more detail in the annual revisions of the Action Plan:

### **Scientific publishing**

See objective 1.

### **Dissemination directed at users**

- Relevant Norwegian management bodies must be informed of projects that have started, and the projects must follow the Research Council's ordinary routines for submitting annual reports.
- Project reports must be drawn up in such a way that the text is understandable to the users.
- The projects are encouraged to present brief, up-to-date, handy information about themselves on the web sites of the institution to which they are attached.
- Norwegian management bodies are to be invited to conferences and seminars held by the programme and the network contact units.
- Appropriate ways of imparting information to Norwegian management bodies are to be drawn up in a dialogue with them.
- The need to impart information and knowledge to cooperating partners and involved parties in the South is to be discussed separately and measures are to be planned by the project in dialogue with, and with support from, the programme and the management bodies.

### **Dissemination to the general public**

- There must be at least one item per project per year.
- Attempts must be made to impart the results of the projects through relevant media (TV, radio, popular scientific magazines, newspaper articles, etc.). It may be relevant to prepare thematic books, or booklets, aimed at Norwegian management bodies and the educational system.

### **Conferences and seminars**

- Annual programme seminars and scientific conferences are to be arranged for a selection of the projects and institutions participating in the programme.
- Scientific conferences are to be held by the network contact units every other year.
- Joint scientific conferences with international participation are to be held about every third year, the first one (in autumn 2000) was on poverty, the second (in June 2001) on economic globalisation,
- Joint conferences are to be held with other programmes and workers.
- Workshops are to be held on specific topics.
- A concluding conference will be held (2007 or 2008).

## **9 Cooperation with other Research Council programmes**

The Environment and Development Division has special responsibility within the Research Council for research on global issues and matters relating to Third World countries. This entails having a role to stimulate and coordinate activities in this field. *Development paths in the South*, as the principal Environment and Development programme in this field, will therefore have an important part to play in stimulating and coordinating development aid research.

The programme has clear points of contact with other Research Council programmes. Relations to the following programmes may be particularly underlined: The multilateral system in the field of development (Environment and Development), Fisheries research related to Third World countries (Environment and Development), The history of Norwegian development aid (Environment and Development), Biological diversity (Environment and Development), Utilisation and management of the cultural environment and natural resources (Environment and Development), Pollution - sources, dispersion and effects (Environment and Development), Gender in change (Culture and Society), Programme for cultural studies (Culture and Society), Renewal and improvement of the public sector (Culture and Society), Business, finance and markets (Culture and Society), International migration and ethnic relations (Culture and Society), Research today – health tomorrow (Medicine and Health). In connection with the scientific amplifications made by the Programme Committee, the points of contact with other programmes will also need to be clarified in more detail.

The Programme Committee will develop good cooperative relationships with Research Council programmes working on contiguous problem areas, for instance by exchanging applications and through opportunities for joint funding. It may also be relevant to join forces on major events like scientific conferences and discuss how common or contiguous scientific problems should be handled with a more long-term perspective in mind.

## **10 International cooperation**

The programme has a pronounced global perspective, with international links in several contexts. In a number of disciplines, Norwegian institutions have important expertise with which they can contribute on the international stage, whereas in other fields cooperation will be important in order to build up Norwegian expertise. The Programme Committee therefore considers it important to emphasise the international cooperation in this research and open the way for projects with an international stamp. Emphasis is placed on cooperation with researchers in the South. See sections 5 and 8 for more detailed accounts of aspects of international cooperation within the programme.

## **11 Language**

The Programme Committee has decided that English will be the language for both applications and publications within the programme. Dissemination of results to government bodies and the general public in Norway will take place in Norwegian, to the international research community in English, and to the regions about which the

research is concerned in the language that is most appropriate for the individual project. The web sites of the network contact units must have both a Norwegian and an English version, and the electronic messages and discussion groups must be able to use Norwegian, not only English, for communication.

## **12 Evaluation**

In connection with the processing of applications and progress reports, the Programme Committee is obliged to maintain continuous evaluation of the relevance and quality of its own work to ensure a basis for any adjustments of the arrangement of the programme.

The Programme Committee is appointed for 3 years, with opportunity for extension. It may be appropriate to undertake an external evaluation of the programme prior to the conclusion of the first five-year period to assess its status and any need for changes.

The Programme Committee undertakes self-assessment and prepares a final report at the conclusion of the programme, and the question of an external evaluation may again arise.

## Programme Committee Members

(appointed for the period 18.03.98 - 31.12.01)

- Professor Stein Tønnesson, Centre for Development and Environment, University of Oslo, *chair (until 30.04.01)*; thereafter member
- Professor Kjell Havnevik, Institute for Village Development, Agricultural University of Sweden, *chair (from 01.05.01)*
- Professor Randi Rønning Balsvik, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tromsø
- Ian Bryceson, Research fellow, NORAGRIC, Centre for International Environment and Development Studies, Agricultural University of Norway (*until 31.12.00*)
- Harleen M.S. Grewal, Senior lecturer, Microbiology and Immunology - Gade Institute, University of Bergen (*until 27.10.99*)
- Anh Nga Longva, Senior lecturer, Institute of Social Anthropology, University of Bergen. (*from 01.08.99 to 31.12.00*)
- Geir Løkken, Head of Division, Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*from 12.10.99*)
- Professor Inger Nordal, Department of Botany, University of Oslo
- Anne Lyche Solheim, Head of Research, Norwegian Institute of Water Research
- Olav Stokke, Senior researcher, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs
- Johanne Sundby, Research fellow, Institute of Medical Anthropology, University of Oslo (*from 14.12.99*)
- Gunnar M. Sørbo, Research Director, Christian Michelsen Institute (*until 28.02.01*)
- Ragnar Torvik, Senior lecturer, Institute of Economy, Norwegian University of Science and Technology
- Marit Vedeld, Adviser for Education, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) (*until 24.08.00*)
- Mette Masst, Deputy Director, NORAD (*from 25.08.00 to 28.02.01*)
- Tore Gjøs, Deputy Director, NORAD, *substitute member*
- Elisabeth Jacobsen, Head of Division, Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (member until 12.10.99, thereafter *substitute member*)
- Anette Haug, Adviser, Research Council of Norway, *programme coordinator*